DUM-DUM BULLET ETHICS.

ESGLAND TURNING OUT MILLIONS OF KILLING PROJECTILES.

ser Authorities Plend the Necessity of Slaying Savages, When Wounding Suffices for Civilized Soldiers-France's Boyal Thitor-The Kalser to Visit Holy Land.

Lespon, July 2 .- A question of war ethics of storest to America as a belligerent power has been discussed by European miliarr and political authorities for some months. ounts in effect to this: Should it be the sim of combatants in modern warfare to kill or pereir to wound the enemy? And the answer sems to be, according to English authority, that if the enemy be a savage or semi-barbarian you should kill him, while if he is a civilized feelt will suffice to wound him. The British War Office has just adopted the Dum-Dum or man-killing builet, which will be used for the first time in the campaign against Khartoum

If this statement should be allowed to go without explanation, there would arise a chorus of eriticism and denunciation, based upon humanitarian and religious grounds. It seemed prima face to be a deliberate decision to sacrifice human life wantonly and in cold blood, proeded only that the victims be of a low order of race and intelligence. As a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it is nothing more or less than a confession of the superior courage and physical endurance of sarage and barbarian foes above the civilized solder in mealern armies. In other words, it has been overwhelmingly demonstrated that wounds which will put European soldiers almost instantly hors de combat, will scarcely diminish the fighting efficiency, for the time at least, of a Dervish or an Afridi or other barbarian warrior. Men have been known to go on fighting, in the recent Indian campaign, for instance, after they had been pierced by as many as haif a dozen Lee-Metford bullets. The new small-bore, long-range projectile now almost universally adopted by European military authorities, inflicts a wound which is comparatively trifling unless it penetrates a vital part. It does not lacerate, and the shock travinces is far less than that of a slower mis-

It became necessary to provide British troops in the small wars in which they are often engaged with a man-killing or at least a manstopping weapon. There has been a good deal of criticism and cynical comment by Continen-tal authorities with regard to British action in the matter, because, as is well known. Great Britain has been prominent in the efforts of the past half century to minimize as far as possible by international agreement the horrors and unnecessary cruelties of war. The British War Office has been trying to find a missile which is neither so terrible in its work as that which tore to pieces, as by an ex-plosion, the first American victims of Spanish guns in Cuba, nor so ineffectual as the modern high velocity, small-calibre bullet which, though it pierces, may not disable a combatant. The Dum-Dum bullet, which has been selected s not explosive, as French critics have alleged Neither does it mushroom to anything like the extent of the old Enfield, which is still used in tiger and elephant shooting.

This new service bullet is of the same diame ter, 303, as the ordinary Lee-Metford, of the same length, an inch and one-fifth, and of the same weight, 215 grains. The case is of nickel, the base only being filled with lead. The conical end is left empty, and when it strikes it burrs, opens backward, spreads to some extent. making, of course, a larger wound, and probably so checking its speed that, unless fired at short range, it will lodge in the body. The eartridge is loaded with cordite, and the entire weight is scarcely more than half that of the old Martini-Henry, so that the soldier can easily carry twice the former number of rounds.

Woolwich Arsenal is at work day and night turning out the new projectiles at the rate of 2,000,000 rounds a week, and a private firm has received an order for 10,000,000 rounds, to be delivered as early as possible. These numbers indicate that the Government will not limit the use of the new bullet to the pending campaign a the Soudan. The new cartridges are available for all the service rifles and machine guns in the British Army.

arms took place on Thursday at the hoyal United Service Institute, when Col Leekyer, Chief Inspector of Small Arms, and Lord Charles Beresford were among the tienliers. Col. Lockyer surprised some of his auditors by advocating the carbine as the general weapon for all services instead of the rifle. It was without doubt a more difficult weapon to make absolutely ac carate target practice with, he said, but there was little bullseye shooting in the service He did not like the present sword-bayonet, and when unfixed it was well-nigh useless as an effensive weapon. He proposed for use, in conjunction with the earbine, the old Martini Henry triangular bayonet, with a cross hilt The carbine would be some two pounds lighter than the rifle and eight inches shorter.

Discussing the merits of different kinds of bullets, Co. Lockver said that those used in the Suider rifle were very formidable. The head was hollow, and, on striking flesh, opened out, inflicting a most ghastly wound. Its stopping lower was undoubted, although he never heard any questions raised about it, as there were about the Dum-Dum variety. The service bullet in use up to the present had not given complete satisfaction, as it was somewhat lacking stopping power. A hard bullet, travelling velocity, had great penetration, but that very quality prevented it from giving a great shock unless it struck a large bone or pierced the heart or brain. There was no difficulty in making a stopping bullet for the present service rifle, though it was rather difficult to do so without interfering with its accuracy. The chief difficulty lay in the amount of stopping power allowable in European warfare. What was wanted was a bullet which would stop the enemy but would not hurt him too much. He also imed that the Afridis, Dervishes, Zulus, and such like, who required a good deal of stopping. did not know much about the Declaration of Bt. Petersturg, while a European soldier who got "a plain unadulterated .303 bullet through would fancy he had earned his day's pay nd take a rest.

Lord Charles Beresford, who summed up the late, was not inclined to admit the superiorhy of the earthine over the rifle. It was an adfantage in a rush, for instance, to have a penetrating builet which would go through four or fire men in succession. What was wanted was Fod shooting, and the best weapons would be Spices without that. Any officer would rather have a small force which would shoot well than harge one which shot badly. The main object to a fight was to kill as many of the enemy as Placific in the quickest time and get the action over. If the enemy began killing it disturbed the almon "our side." It could certainly be aded for the carbine that its lightness ren serviceable in Great Britain's litbush wars and in boarding ships. second not understand why the short knife bet was ever introduced. They should rethat the object even of a Britisher, eppercut as quickly as possible, and if he could

" preferable to the short one. Of all the useless, clumsy weapons devised. onet served out to the blue ackets was worst. It was enormously heavy, with a lasket handle. In the Soudan his men were distally asking him for permission to leave avonets in the sand, and if one of them

mediately changed his own bayonet for the sword bayonet. Their own weapons got be-tween their legs on the march, and were nearly useless in action. No one, except a cavalry officer, would ever teach his men to out. One point in action was worth a dozen cuts.

As to the revolver, they wanted one which would fire four or six shots as quickly as possible, so as to stop the enemy. As to loading again, it was all nonsense—it could not be done in the scrimmage in which a revolver would be used. The idea was to get off all the bullets as quickly as possible, and, if they did not take effect, to hit the enemy on the nose.

In conclusion, Lord Charles said he regarded machine guns as equivalent on land to what torpedoes were at sea. If successful, they did an enormous amount of damage, and if not, the force using them did not lose much. The ma-chine gun was not a gun at all—it was a cluster of rifles—a company of infantry with no nerves.

It is well known that M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, has a mighty liking for the pomp and circumstance of royalty. The etiquette of royal courts is dear to his heart. "How would a sovereign act under these circumstances?" Is a question which, report says, he often asks of some mentor skilled in the ways of monarchs. But of course one can well imagine that M. Faure would like to draw his inspiration from the fountain-head. Naturally he would prefer to learn the ways of a monarch from the lips of a monarch, not merely from some person who has lived near a monarch. Now this is difficult. Not often is a European sovereign in the educational market, so to speak. William, the second to none, of Germany might take the post, for his is a versatile genius. But if Sarah Bernhardt has leclared that her way to Berlin lies through Alsace-Lorraine, can the President of the proud republic be less patriotic? He must rely upon royalties he knows. Now. M. Faure knows some royalties; but, alas, they are très difficiles. Those who know anything of her character would shudder at the idea of her Majesty of Great Britain being utilized as a tipster on the subject of regal behavior. Nor. again, is the Prince of Wales, genial man though he be, exactly the kind of person to be used by the ambitious as a personified etiquette book. There remains, of course, the Czar. The Czar has visited M. Faure. Faure has visited the Czar. The Czar and M. Faure have sworn eternal friendship, and there is l'alliance to which to point as a result. But can the boldest imagination picture M. Faure, who, like Miss Dartle, "wants to know," approaching the Autocrat of all the Russias with a view to a course of lessons in the art of con-

ducting one's self as a monarch? Alas, again, it is impossible. M. Faure must find some homelier King. He must sit at the feet of some sovereign less sophisticated than those of stiff-starched Europe. And this brings me, at long last, to my point. M. Felix Faure will soon have his chance. A King is on the eve of visiting Paris. It must be confessed he is not a great sovereign. One must even acknowledge that he is a negro, and answers to the somewhat undignified name of Toffa. But a king's a king for a' that, and a' that. And Toffa, King of the Nagots, is not one of the very liliputian potentates who reign in Africa. He has been a tanch friend of France for a quarter of a century. His kingdom borders Dahomey. His capital, Porto-Novo, boasts of 25,000 inhabitants. And in addition to his very respectable position, he has the good quality of being a ordial hater of perfide Albion.

Those who know it tell us that Porto-Novo is a beautiful town with all the appearance, when you approach it, of a pretty European city, bathed in the waters of the River Oneme and shaded by lofty trees. There one may find English, French and German factories and a general air of civilization and prosperity.

But perhaps, after all, King Toffa's manner will hardly recommend themselves to M. Felix Faure, who is probably too deeply in love with European courts to turn aside to the ideals of

As late even as 1804 Toffa marked the limit f his kingdom by a long row of stakes, each of which was decorated with a human skeleton. True, the French President begged the King to remove this odious spectacle, and his Majesty graciously consented. The pale, however, is still the punishment of criminals among the Nagots. It is said to be not much more painful than the guillotine. But the question can never be setled, for no man, as human nature is at present constituted, can make trial of both. The method of guillotining is well known. Impalement is nanaged in the following manner:

The executioner first of all makes the culprit drunk with brandy, and then leads him to the pale. Crowds of people gather on the spot, and augh and sing as if they were at a feast. Suddenly the executioner advances and strikes the ondemned man on the head with a heavy runcheon. He falls insensible, and the execu oner seizes hold of him and rips him ope with a kind of carving knife. The body, after eing emptied, is filled with salt, and the poisted on to a high pale, that all may see it and

Whatever he might think of their method of public execution, I am somewhat inclined to loubt whether M. Faure would take kindly to he domestic habits of the Nagots. The French President is extremely fastidious, and despite is love of royalty he might shrink from King Foffa's native home habits. The explorer, M. Paul Mimande, thus describes the Nagot lwelling place: "Every house possesses a courtyard surrounded by a wall, where the children grovel in the midst of cattle and poultry, and where the women, with pipes in their nouths, work, some in crushing almonds and others in curing fish. Filth is to be seen every-When a member of the family dies th pody is buried in the house itself. The grave s dug only half a yard deep, so that the dead are barely separated from the living."

But, now I think of it, there is a fatal objetion to King Toffa as a royal mentor. He is, as one might say, only half a king. Porto-Novo. in fact, has two Kings-the King who reigns in the day, that is Toffa, and the King who reigns in the night, but whose name is kept mysteri-

ously secret. Certainly Toffa, the day King, is the most considered—outwardly, at all events. He it is that conducts the administration. But he is bound to enter his palace at sunset, and is allowed to have no latchkey. And then, and not before, the King of the night is allowed to go out. This nameless King is said to attend to the police, and to watch over the inhabitants in their sleep. The black people dread the King of the night, and say that King Toffa himself is afraid of him. His journey to Paris will have one advantage for him-it will deliver him from his terrors for several months.

The prominence of the question of a munici pal opera house for London has naturally raised great interest here as to the manner in which the subsidized houses are worked on the Continent. In Paris the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, the Théâtre Français, and the Odéon are all helped by the State, their allowaness varying according to their respective importance and equirements, while two other theatres, the Chatelet and the Galté, are subsidized in their turn by the Municipal Council. The Opera heads the list with 800,000 francs, then comes the Opera Comique with 300,000 francs. The Théâtre Français follows with 240,000 francs, and the Odeon brings up the rear with 140, 000 francs. Such are the sums allowed by the State to these four theatres which it subsidizes. In the provinces it is exclusively by the municipalities that subventions are accorded, and they are practically regulated by the size and wealth of the particular town. Thus at Lyons, Bordeaux, and Toulouse, for instance, 240,000 france a year is by no means an exaggerated amount for the leading theatres, while in

smaller places the grants dwindle down to very small sums. The mere fact that a subvention is given invests the State or the municipality, as the case may be, with the fullest authority. In the country towns, where the municipal councils are supreme in these matters, all the regulations and arrangements are carefully drawn up, and their strict observance is insist-

Except at the Comedia Francaise, none of the artists is in the receipt of any special gratuity in the shape of a retiring pension. This was allowed also at the Opéra formerly, but the practice had finally to be abandoned owing to considerations of a financial character.

In Paris the cost of admission to good places is lower than in London. At Covent Garden a stall costs 21 shillings, and on special nights 25. At the Opera a stall costs 17 francs, while at the Comedie Française the highest charge for a seat is 10 francs. At the best theatres in the provinces the most eligible places can be had for about 5 francs, and in the others the charges diminish according to circumstances. In the subventioned theatres in Paris special provision is made for the accommodation of the Chief of the State, while other high authorities are also looked after, and it the provincial playhouses which are subsidized boxes are reserved for the Prefect, the Mayor, and often for the General in command, particularly when the town is the headquarters of an army corps, the officers of the garrison being frequently permitted to subscribe at a very re-

Except at the Theatre Français the perormers are not regarded as fixtures, and are not entitled to pensions. On the con-trary, the State or the municipality enjoys all the rights conferred by the subvention, but is on its side under no legal obligations, either toward the managers or toward the artists. The subsidies are simply intended to keep the game going in the interests of the public and of art.

The present idea in London seems to be to make the prices at the Municipal Opera House, if it come into being, the same as rule at the theatres, 10 shillings and 6 pence for a stall, and so forth through the varying grades, 7 and 6 pence. 5 shillings, down to the shilling gallery. In the opinion of many the charge should be made still lower if it is hoped to popularize high art.

Kaiser Wilhelm's pilgrimage to the Holy Land s now fully arranged. The latest new Pilgrim's Progress will begin at Haipha on Oct. 26. William II. will pitch his tent the first night near the ruins of Cassarea, for the rebuilding of which in honor of the occasion time unfortunately does not suffice. Next day the journey will be continued as far as Jaffa. Ninetynine years ago Napoleon took the place and put 1,200 Turkish prisoners to death there; the present invasion will be peaceful, for the German Emperor is a personal friend of Abdul, and Jaffa offers no attractions in the cooling line. A day's rest will be taken between Jaffa and Jerusalem, which will be reached on the afternoon of the 20th. Here the Emperor will camp on a plot of ground belonging to the trustees of the Evangelical Jesusalem fund. The following day, Sunday, he will appear at a Lutheran service in the forenoon, to be held in the church at Bethlehem, and in the evening at an open-air service on the Mount of Olives. The Emperor has recently laid it down that no sermon should exceed fifeen minutes; it is to be hoped that no unpleasantness will arise on these two great occasions On Monday, Oct. 31, the consecration of the Saint Saviour's (Lutheran) Church is to take place. In the evening a camp is to be formed on the plain of Jericho, whence, on the following day-Nov. 1-excursions are to be made to the Dend Sea. The party will return to Jerusalem the next day, Nov. 2, where it will remain for three days, in order to see all the sights of the Holy City. On the 5th it will return to Haipha, ria Jaffa. Excursions are then to be made to Nazareth, to Mount Tabor, and perhaps to Tiberias, and on the 10th the party will go on board ship again in order to proceed to Beyrout From here a visit is to be paid to Damascus and on the return journey to Baalbee, after which interesting old ruin it will be remembered Mark Twain christened his famous horse It is said that a visit to Egypt is still under consideration, but political reasons will probably prevent it. Indeed, the difficulties as regards etiquette are so great that the Ottoman author ities have so far not been able to surmount "Meanwhile a report is current that the Sultan has purchased a large plot of land at

A bitter conflict is now raging between two pposite factions in the Established Church of England, the conduct of which reflects little redit on either party. The disputants are the Ritualists, or High Churchmen, on the one and, and the Evangelicals, or Low Churchmen on the other. Neither of these parties, unhapoily, is able to see that its opponent has just rause for some amount of discontent and alarm Exaggerated phrases have been hurled about and a state of feeling has been created which must be very contrary to the true interests of the Church to which both parties belong.

Constantinople, which he intends to present to

the Raiser, as a site for a German Franciscan

The Low Churchmen are in the present car the aggressors, and the High Churchmen stand on the defence. I have no mind to enter into the minutize of the quarrel. The Evangelicals are waging war upon albs, daimatics, copes nitres, and other articles of ecclesiastical display, the position of the clergy as they read or pray; the use of incense, of the confessional, and of services which form no part of the Book of Common Prayer. The Ritualist defends his practices, and proves authority for them. The Evangelical disproves the authority and deounces the practices.

The present campaign was started by Mr. Kensit, a Protestant bookseller, who raised the alarm that the Ritualists were taking the Church of England over to the Pope. Mr. Kensit's method of setting things right was to gather together a trusty body of friends and go form of service was displeasing. In the midst service and loudly protest at the practices, ocensionally laying violent hands upon some of noxious article, such as a cross carried in procession. Police were called in on various occasions, rioting in the sacred buildings ensued and finally Mr. Kensit found himself before the Magistrates, charged with "brawling in church.

Meanwhile, of course, an ene getic press can paign was conducted. Meetings were held by eitherside, and the authorities of the church were appealed to. To Mr. Kensit's remonstrance, or rather to one of his many remon strances, the Bishop of London replied that, if the service of one church did not please him, he had better go to another where the service was adapted to his taste. This may be taken

to mark the conclusion of the first stage of the The next stage was in some ways perhaps even more lamentable. The quarrel found its way into the House of Commons. Unfortunately Bir William Harcourt attempted to make political party capital out of it. Sir William's gric on the leadership of his very disintegrated party is undeniably loose, but in seeking to find a rallying point in attack upon any party in the church he undoubtedly committed a blunder. The opportunity for dealing with the matter in the House arose from the fact that a Benefices bill was under discussion. This bill aims at reforming certain abuses in connection with the appoint nent of clergy as recture and vicars of parishes Sir William Harcourt made a violent attack upon the Ritualist party, and accused "hundreds and thousands of the ordained clergy of the Church of England of being unfaithful to

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their ordination vows." He taunted these "perjured priests" also with clinging to the emoluments of their office, and so forth, and proposed an amendment to the bill which em-

podied what was really a strong attack upon the bishops. From any point of view such violence was greatly out of place in the House of Commons. Before he had finished his speech Sir William had offended the Irish Catholic party, for his scathing denunciations of the practices of the

ritualists were at the same time an attack upon the usages of the Roman Catholic Church subsequent explanation that what was right in one Church was sinful in another was accepted, but is not perhaps sufficient to undo all the mischief. Moreover, Sir William failed to turn up in the House to support his amendnent, which was withdrawn. Sir William's heated attack was of course re

turned in like kind. A dignitary of the Church ave him the lie direct in the columns of the Nimes, and described him as "plunged in such depth of abysmal ignorance as to have got into the habit for so long of saying what he thinks may politically pay, that no doubt the lines between truth and falsehood are so de plorably blurred in his mind on such subjects that he really does not know what is true and what is not true." And so the fight has been carried on. To

mm up between the two parties is an unenviable task. But this much perhaps may be safely said. The law of the pendulum is at work. At the time of the Beformation the Protestant party corrected the abuses of the Romanist regime. Then, what may in modern terms be described as the High Church party held power, and abused it. Puritan correction ensued. And so the two elements have see-sawed. None denies that the existence of nonconformity in England is the result of abuses in the Established Church. And it is fairly plain that in comparatively recent days the evangelical element grow lazy and was in its turn guilty of neglect of duty. The Bitualists infused energy into their work, and undertook missionary work where it was most wanted-at home. They found that a certain amount of ritualism was attractive and helped them to do good work There is no question that many of the poorest and most self-denying of the English clergy are to be found in the Ritualist ranks and it is interesting to find that they have been most successful in the poorest districts. In the East End districts of London you may find ritualism. On the other hand, they, too, have gone beyond due bounds. Their usages, in the matter of incense, images, and so forth, are certainly beyond saything contemplated in the

scheme of the Church of England, and more than in any other direction they have offended by departing from the orthodox form of Church worship in instituting forms of services of their

The Bishop of London, departing from his first line of "go elsewhere," now seems to have taken a step toward conciliation. He has for warded a letter to all the clergy of his diocese covering the various points "which have caused some perplexity and dissatisfaction." In the course of his letter he says: "It is absolutely necessary that nothing

should be done which affects the due performance of the services of the Church as laid down in the Book of Common Prayer. There must be no confusion in the minds of the people as to the standard of worship in the Church England, and there must be no opportunity for ersonal eccentricities to invade the system of the Church.'

Then, drawing their attention to a number of definite points, he concludes: "It is my duty to see that permissible liberty be not unduly extended, so as to impair the distinctive char acteristics of the services of our Church. H. B. C.

WAYS OF THE BLUE CRAB. Some of Its Peculiarities as Observed at the

While the blue crab is not commonly though of as a swimmer, and does, in fact, spend the greater part of its time on the bottom, yet it can very easily sustain itself in the water and swim at a very fair rate of speed. It swims endwise, and when swimming it carries on big claw thrown forward and bent back at th middle joint, making a point projecting at that end of the body, while the other big claw trails straight out astern. If it changes direction it crooks the claw it had been carrying straight and lets the other go free. If it sustains itself in the water without progressing it carries its big claws in front of itself as it would naturally do under ordinary circumstances on the bottom, but it has to keep its little claws in motion to sustain itself, and in swimming the little claws are kept actively at work. Besides making a good degree of progress through the water in swimming, the blue crab can change its course or swim to a higher or lower level with facility. When frightened the blue crab moves off sideways, but when moving about at home and undisturbed it may move straight forward. Its body may be inclined at any angle to the line of progress, but its motion still be forward, the big claws carried crooked around in front. It may be seen moving thus in one of the larger tanks at the Aquarium, in which there are blue crabs, lobsters, and other things. The temperature of the water now just suits the crustaceans, and they are very lively. Blue crabs may be seen swimming here, and also walking a out stepping down from stones that are as high as they themselves are wide with perfect dignity, if not grace of manner, and walking on carrying their claws before them. and of the body, while the other big claw trails

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welt seams-double stitched -35 to 39

trim'd with folds of white or navy.

inches long.....

Misses' White and col'd Duck Skirts-

Girls' Fine Wash Dresses-peat styles

in lawn and ginghams-trim'd with

emb'y or lace-6 to 14 yrs.....

-A Week of Values.

Nue-high neck-short sleeves-

trin d with white braid-6 to 16 yrs...

All Wool Navy—skirt and waist

Fine All Wool-sailor collar-

fancy braid-ti to 16 yra.....

trim'd with braid-6 to 16 yrs.

.124

.86

1.98

Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose.....

Ladies' Richelieu Rib Cotton Vests.....

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.

8-button washable Chamois Gloves ...

Laundered Negligee Shirts—collar

-A Week of Values .-

On Main Floor

you will find

Printed Foulards and Indias.

No scant measurements

No Inferior Goods

Ladles' Underwear.

Musiin Drawers—nem and tucks Musiin Drawers—Ombrelle and regular— lace or emb'y trim
Fine Cambrie, Nainsook and Lawn Draw finest lace and emb'y trim
Good Muslin Gowns—V and High Neck—four insertings of solid emb'y
Fine Cambric and Muslin Gowns— lace or emb'y trim—12 fancy styles
Finer lot—Empire, V and High Neck— fine lace and emb'y trim
Muslin Ombrelle Skirts—deep ruffle of showy emb'y or two insertings of fancy lace.
Fine Cambric Skirts—deep ruffle of handsome openwork emb'y—cluster tucks.
Fine Cambric Skirts-trim'd with fine Val, Point de Paris and handsome emb'y
Fine Cambric Corset Covers—V front and back—wide emb'y
Fine Cambric Corset Covers—V, square and high neck—dosen styles
Colored Lawn Dressing Sacques— French back—empire style—Val lace edge
Colored Lawn Dressing Sacques- short back—long tab front
White Lawn Dressing Sacques— empire style—fine emb'y yoke
For the Little Tots
Bables' Short Pique Coats-white and

col'd-fine inserting and emb'y trim... 1.98 Long China Silk Coats-handsomely emb'd-ribbon and braid trim..... Fine Silk Short Coats—(a few manu-Little Children's Fine Nainsook and Lawn Dresses-elaborately trim'd with emb'y and lace..... Little Children's fine Lawn Dressesdainty emb'y trim-sizes 1 to 4 yrs.... 1.98 Bables' Christening Robes-fine Nainsook and Lawn-insertings of fine lace and emb'v-daintiest effects... Little Children's Sun Hats-also corded Swiss Caps-full ruche...... A Week of Values .-IN BASEMENT

you will find Others-with heavy knot frings-styles suitable for large brass bedsteads..... 1.25 Fine Figured Silkoline Comfortables.... 11-4 White Wool Summer Blankets..... 1.98 Pillows-pure feathers-odorless...... Silk finish Percelines-fast Blackregular fifteen cent quality..... Fine Silk-and-Wool Flannelsfull assortment of colors-value .49.... .29 Heavy Navy Bathing Suit Flannels..... .25 Light Weight Cantons-unbleached 2% Stamped Denim Cushion Covers. comprising both sides-24 inch. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Silk Hose Supporters-all colors Feather Stitched Braids—white and col'd-6 yard piece Velveteen Dress Binding-Black Black and col'd Sewing Silk-dozen21

Stockinet and Rubber Shields. Stockinet. Rubber. No. 1—3 %c, pr. .33c, dz. | No. 1— 5 %c.pr. .55c.ds. No. 2-5 Mo. pr. .55e. dz. No. 2- 6 Mo. pr. .65e. ds. No. 3-7 Mo. pr. .75e. dz. No. 3- 7 Mo. pr. .75e. ds. No. 4-9%c. pr.1.00 dz. No.4- 9%c.pr.1.00 dz.

All Silk Garter Elastic-frilled ...

Corset and Shoe Laces-dozen.

18 inch Stamped Linen Squares-

Darning Cotton and Worsteds-dz. cards

ON THIRD FLOOR

you will find	
1,000 Woven Hammocks with spreader— fancy colored—full size— sold rapidly at 98 cents—now	.69
Opaque Window Shades—lace in- serting—fancy knot fringe	.50
Opaque Shades—Ecru, Sage and Dark Green—extra quality	.33
Opaque Shades—lace border 6-4 Table Olicloth Shelf Olicloth	.29 .16
Manila and Cream Wove Stationery— ruled and plain—with "Flag" or Bat- tleship Maine—quire box with en-	
velopes to match	.19
"Flag " Stationery—commercial and octavo size—24 sheets	5
	-

Trunks and Bags

Very Large Assortment 32 Inch Canvas Covered Dress Trunks two iron centre bands-heavy hard wood slats-Victor lock 2.20 15 inch Genuine grain leather Club Bags nickel lock and trimming........... 1.78

-A Week of Values .-

same nerose any soldier who was killed he im-